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The first number of *The Quarterly Journal of the Society of American Indians* lies before us and is a document of exceptional significance. The society is a national organization, active membership in which is restricted to American Indians. "It proposes to bring together all progressive Indians and friends of Indian progress for the purpose of promoting the highest interests of the race and individual." It aims to develop the highest and best in Indian character in such a way as to enable the race to hold its own and to make its contribution to our American life and civilization. The movement—for it is a movement—took form in 1911, at the Ohio State University, when on invitation of Professor F. A. McKenzie, its first annual conference was held. The second conference was held last year at the same place. It was a notable gathering, in which educated and progressive members of the red race met with white friends to consult upon plans and methods of advancement. The objects of the Society are:

First: To promote and co-operate with all efforts looking to the advancement of the Indian in enlightenment which leave him free as a man to develop according to the natural laws of social evolution.

Second: To provide through our open conferences the means of a free discussion on all subjects bearing on the welfare of the race.

Third: To present in a just light the true history of the race, to preserve its records and emulate its distinguishing virtues.

Fourth: To promote citizenship and to obtain the rights thereof.

Fifth: To establish a legal department to investigate Indian problems and to suggest and to obtain remedies.

Sixth: To exercise the right to oppose any movement that may be detrimental to the race.

Seventh: To direct its energies exclusively to general principles and universal interests and not allow itself to be used for any personal or private interest.

Three classes of members are recognized—*active*, adult persons of Indian blood; *junior active*, Indians below twenty-one years of age; *associate*, persons not Indian but friends of the Indian-American. The society will maintain a *Quarterly Journal* which will cost \$1.00 per year to members, \$1.50 to outsiders. It is to be under the editorial management of Mr. Arthur C. Parker, a Seneca Indian, who is well known for his archaeological and historical investigations. The first number is a handsomely printed pamphlet of almost one hundred pages, containing a number of the addresses given last fall at the conference, summary of the conference proceedings, notes and comments, etc. Carefully

prepared articles are here printed, written by Indians of seven different tribes, and the reader can but be impressed by their serious, thoughtful and earnest character. The society has established head-quarters at Washington, D.C. (Barrister Building), where Mr. Parker has his offices, both as editor of the journal and secretary-treasurer of the society. Among the various matters now occupying the society's attention is the observance of a holiday to be known as *American Indian Day*. It is suggested that October 12 (Discovery Day) would be an appropriate date and the society urges its celebration "by schools, colleges, historical and fraternal organizations, and by the body of citizens generally." On such a holiday the true character and status of the Indian, past and present, might be fittingly presented to the American people. This society and its *Quarterly Journal* deserve much more than a half-hearted encouragement. It needs a large, active, and interested, body of associate members.

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*American Bad Boys in the Making.* By A. H. STEWART, M.D.  
New York: The Bookery, 13 East 38th Street. Pp. 241.

The author of this book, which consists chiefly of articles and addresses written and delivered from time to time, was assistant warden at the Kentucky penitentiary for three years. He states as the purpose of the book a desire "to awaken parents to a realization of the appalling record made by our boys in the criminal annals of the country." He contends that the influence of heredity is exaggerated, and that it is a mistake to regard crime as amenable only to repression and intimidation.

A personal inspection of more than half of the 119 county jails in Kentucky led him to regard most of these jails as "loathesome dens and crime breeding dens maintained at public expense," in which old and young offenders are herded together in the most dangerous promiscuity. In the state prison conditions were scarcely better.

Nor does the author confine himself to a criticism of conditions in Kentucky, as the following extracts indicate: "Many of our so-called reformatories are reformatories in name only." "Incompetency and cruelty still exist in many institutions supposed to be conducted according to the most modern reformatory methods." "I visited the prisons and reformatories in sixteen of our states and in many instances I found that the severest punishment was regularly inflicted on small boys in state institutions." "The monotonous, red tape and cold mechanical